(e) if so what are the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY (SHRI AJIT SINGH) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) Does not arise.

(d) and (e) It is the policy of the Government to formulate and review its guidelines depending upon the needs and the problems faced by the Industry from time to time. This is a continuous process in the Govt.

Price of PTA

1401. SHRIMATI RATAN KUMARI:Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that reduction in price of PTA has not resulted in the reduction in prices of cloth;

(b) what was the earlier price and the revised price of PTA and when it was fixed;

(c) what has been the production of PTA from the date of reduction of price and what is the quantity of PTA used per kg. of filament yarn/ filament polyster;

(d) what steps have been taken by his Ministry to pass on the benefit of price reduction of PTA to public by reducing the price of end product;

(e) whether it is a fact that Government have reduced the customs duty on PTA; and

(f) if so, what was the earlier and present customs duty?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI M. S. GURUPADASWAMY):(a) to The price of PTA has come down to Rs.24550/T from Rs. 32625/ T; this has resulted in some reduction in the price of polyster fibre and filment yarn. Customs duty on PTA was reduced in Union Budget 1990-91 from 190% to 150%. Retail prices of textile are subject to seasonal fluctuations and variations due to the complexity of the trade structure in this area. According to the figures given by producers, first quarter PTA production was around 35,000 tonnes.

Prices of bulk drugs

1402. SHRI RAJNI RANJAN SAHU: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that his Ministry has received a number of complaints against the sale of certain bulk drugs at prices lower than Government fixed prices;

(b) What are the names of drugs in respect of which such complaints were received and when each complaint was received;

(c) what steps have been taken to reduce the prices to give benefit to consumer;

(d) whether it is a fact that in a number of instances BICP recommended higher prices than the true prices;

(e) if so, what are the details of instances that came to the notice of his Ministry and what steps have been taken to fix actual prices; and

(f) what are the names of drugs for which prices under DPCO, 1987 have still to be fixed and what are the reasons for the delay?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI M. S. GURUPADASWAMY): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c) In the recent past complaints about Analgin, Metronidazole, Pyrantal Pamoate, Ampicillin etc. being sold at prices lower than Government fixed prices have been received. Prices of Analgin and Doxycycline, on an interim basis, have already been reduced and the proposals for revising the prices of other such bulk drugs are in hand.

(d) and (e) Bureau of Industrial Costs and Prices is only a recommendatory body. The recommendations are examined in the Ministry before taking a decision.

(f) A Statement giving the names of bulk drugs for which BICP is yet to submit reports under DPCO, 1987 are given in the annexed statement. (*See below*) Studies in respect of these drugs are either in progress or the date from the producers is awaited.

Statement

Bulk Drugs for which prices are yet to be fixed under DPCO, 1987 on the basis of Cost Study by BICP

1. Quinine.
2. Isoxuprine.
3. Analgin.
4. Phonytein Sodium.
5. Methyl Dopa.
6. Metronidazole.
7. Piperazine.
8. Amoxycillin.
9. Ampicillin.
10. Cemetidine.
11. Dextroproxyphene.
12. Doxycycline.
13. Diphenoxylate.
14. Framyletin.
15. Hydralazine.
16. Iron Dextran.
17. Meto Clopramide.
18. Naldixic Acid.
19. Pentazolaine.
20. Promethazine.
21. Resperine.
22. Ranitidine.
23. Sulphadoxine.
24. Valporic Acid.
25. Timolol.
26. Metoprolol.
27. Chlorpromazine.
28. Imipramine.
29. Dicloferic Sodium.
30. Providone Iodine.

Allowing foreign private capital in Indian Industry

1403. SHRI S. S. AHLUWALIA: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government have taken a policy decision that private foreign capital would be allowed to be invested in our industry;

(b) if so, what is the rationale behind permitting foreign private capital in our industry; and

(c) what are the areas earmarked for such foreign investment?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY (SHRI AJIT SINGH): (a) to (c) The Government's basic policy towards import of technology is aimed at reducing unnecessary dependence on external resources and achieving self-reliance through optimum utilisation of indigenous resources. It is, however, recognised by Government that it is equally necessary to update production technology continuously to keep pace with the rapid technological advances taking place in the developed countries. The import of technology is, therefore, selective and is ordinarily permitted in high technology areas, in export oriented or import substitution manufacture or for enabling indigenous industry to upgrade its existing technology to attain efficient and competitative strength.

Government's foreign investment policy is selective and is designed to channelise such investments into